

امتحان بكالوريا التعليم الثانوي

﴿ دورة جوان 1998 ﴾

الشعب(ة) : أداب وعلوم انسانية، أداب وعلوم اسلامية المدة : ساعتان

مادة اللغة الانجليزية

SECTION ONE: READING COMPREHENSION

(7 points)

Read the passage carefully then answer the questions.

“Drug Addiction: A New Phenomenon”

- 1 The increase in drug dependence among young people is creating new problems for educators who need to grasp the true nature of the phenomenon in order to carry out their duties. The non-medical use of drugs has always existed but in forms which have little in common with drug dependence among young people as we know it today. It was not until the late 1960's that drug abuse began to appear among young people and children and eventually became a world problem.
- 2 It is therefore both mistaken and dangerous to assume that the present situation is simply the continuation of the past. It is mistaken because only today have drugs become a culture which everyone must face. It is dangerous because it makes people less vigilant and encourages both passivity and acceptance.
- 3 Educators must be aware of the dangers that drugs present for children and adolescents, understand the causes of the situation and the forces underlying them, and introduce appropriate remedial measures into the educational process. It is believed that drug dependence among young people is due to factors caused by the changes and tensions of modern society. It has been maintained that young people at a certain stage refused to be dominated by the adult culture, and reacted against the idea of being excluded from the construction of the future society in which they would have to live. Drug abuse was essentially a deliberate insult and provocation of young people towards adults.

Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Who suffers from drug dependence?
2. Is the problem of drug dependence a new phenomenon?
3. What is the role of educators?
4. What causes drug dependence?
5. Why did some young people start taking drugs?

SECTION TWO: MASTERY OF LANGUAGE**(8 points)***Synonyms: Find in the text words or phrases closest in meaning to the following.*

- (a) understand (§1) (b) mainly (§3)

Opposites: Find in the text words or phrases opposite in meaning to the following.

- (a) decrease (§1) (b) traditional (§3) (c) accepted (§3)

Transformations: Complete sentence (b) so that it means the same as sentence (a).

1. (a) His father ordered him to get out of the car at once.
(b) "....." his father ordered.
2. (a) The shoemaker is mending my shoes.
(b) My shoes

Tenses: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- (a) While I was watering the garden, it (**begin**) to rain.
(b) I just (**receive**) a letter from my brother Tim.

Gap filling: Fill in the blanks so that the text makes sense.

Children who are quite incapable of affection are however less common in the juvenile courts than those — 1 — lack of feeling is in reality a form of self defence. It may be — 2 — the child is illegitimate or — 3 — simply unwanted, but for one reason or — 4 — he has been neglected or even persecuted, while his brothers or — 5 — received all their parents' affection.

SECTION THREE: WRITTEN EXPRESSION**(5 points)***Choose one of the following topics.**Either 1: Using the following notes, write a composition of about 80 to 120 words.*

Young people and drugs.

Causes	Solutions
— housing problems	— raise adolescents' awareness of dangers
— poverty	— show the children some affection
— unemployment	— provide recreational facilities
— divorce of parents	— provide jobs
— lack of communication	— loving families

Or 2: Write a composition of about 80 to 120 words on the following topic.

Delinquency has many forms. Describe some of these forms and say how the problem could be solved.